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<b>UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL</b>  <small>(Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 C.F.R. § 1.53(b))</small>	Attorney Docket No. 79854
	First Inventor or Application Identifier Rolison
	Title HIGH SURFACE AREA, NANOSCALE, MESOPOROUS
	Express Mail Label No.

<b>APPLICATION ELEMENTS</b> <small>See MPEP chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents.</small>	<b>ADDRESS TO:</b> Assistant Commissioner for Patents Box Patent Application Washington, DC 20231
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1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> * Fee Transmittal Form (e.g., PTO/SB/17) <small>(Submit an original and a duplicate for fee processing)</small> 2. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Specification [Total Pages 17] <small>(preferred arrangement set forth below)</small> - Descriptive title of the invention - Cross References to Related Applications - Statement Regarding Fed sponsored R & D - Reference to Microfiche Appendix - Background of the Invention - Brief Summary of the Invention - Brief Description of the Drawings (if filed) - Detailed Description - Claim(s) - Abstract of the Disclosure 3. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drawing(s) (35 U.S.C. 113) [Total Sheets 2] 4. Oath or Declaration [Total Pages 19] a. <input type="checkbox"/> Newly executed (original or copy) b. <input type="checkbox"/> Copy from a prior application (37 C.F.R. § 1.63(d)) <small>(for continuation/divisional with Box 16 completed)</small> i. <input type="checkbox"/> DELETION OF INVENTOR(S) Signed statement attached deleting inventor(s) named in the prior application, see 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.63(d)(2) and 1.33(b).	5. <input type="checkbox"/> Microfiche Computer Program (Appendix) 6. Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Submission (if applicable, all necessary) a. <input type="checkbox"/> Computer Readable Copy b. <input type="checkbox"/> Paper Copy (identical to computer copy) c. <input type="checkbox"/> Statement verifying identity of above copies
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<b>ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION PARTS</b>	
7. <input type="checkbox"/> Assignment Papers (cover sheet & document(s)) 8. <input type="checkbox"/> 37 C.F.R. § 3.73(b) Statement of Attorney (when there is an assignee) 9. <input type="checkbox"/> English Translation Document (if applicable) 10. <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement (IDS)/PTO-1449 11. <input type="checkbox"/> Preliminary Amendment 12. <input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt Postcard (MPEP 503) (Should be specifically itemized) 13. <input type="checkbox"/> * Small Entity Statement(s) filed in prior application, Status still proper and desired (PTO/SB/08-12) 14. <input type="checkbox"/> Certified Copy of Priority Document(s) (if foreign priority is claimed) 15. <input type="checkbox"/> Other:	<input type="checkbox"/> Power of Attorney <input type="checkbox"/> Copies of IDS Citations

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☐ Continuation ☐ Divisional ☐ Continuation-in-part (CIP) of prior application No. \_\_\_\_\_

Prior application information: Examiner \_\_\_\_\_ Group / Art Unit: \_\_\_\_\_

For CONTINUATION or DIVISIONAL APPS only: The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which an oath or declaration is supplied under Box 4b, is considered a part of the disclosure of the accompanying continuation or divisional application and is hereby incorporated by reference. The incorporation can only be relied upon when a portion has been inadvertently omitted from the submitted application parts.

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City	Washington	State	D.C.	Zip Code	20375-5320
Country	USA	Telephone		Fax	202-404-7380

Name (Print/Type)	Amy Loch Rensing	Registration No. (Attorney/Agent)	45814
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# FEE TRANSMITTAL for FY 2001

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Complete if Known

Application Number  
Filing Date  
First Named Inventor Rolison  
Examiner Name  
Group Art Unit  
Attorney Docket No. 79,854

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAYMENT (\$ 1030)

3c921 U.S. PRO  
09/689700

10/13/00

## METHOD OF PAYMENT

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- ☒ Charge Any Additional Fee Required Under 37 CFR 1.16 and 1.17

☐ Applicant claims small entity status See 37 CFR 1.27

2. ☐ Payment Enclosed:

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## FEE CALCULATION

### 1. BASIC FILING FEE

Large Entity Small Entity Fee Fee Fee Fee Fee Fee Description Code (\$) Code (\$)	Fee Paid
101 710 201 355 Utility filing fee	710
106 320 206 160 Design filing fee	
107 490 207 245 Plant filing fee	
108 710 208 355 Reissue filing fee	
114 150 214 75 Provisional filing fee	

SUBTOTAL (1) \$ 710

### 2. EXTRA CLAIM FEES

Total Claims	Extra Claims	Fee from below	Fee Paid
14	-20** =	X	
7	-3* =	4	80
Multiple Dependent			

Large Entity Small Entity Fee Fee Fee Fee Fee Fee Description Code (\$) Code (\$)	Fee Paid
103 18 203 9 Claims in excess of 20	
102 80 202 40 Independent claims in excess of 3	
104 270 204 135 Multiple dependent claim, if not paid	
109 80 209 40 * Reissue independent claims over original patent	
110 18 210 9 Reissue claims in excess of 20 and over original patent	

SUBTOTAL (2) \$ 320

\*or number previously paid, if greater, For Reissues, see above

## FEE CALCULATION (continued)

### 3. ADDITIONAL FEES

Large Entity Small Entity Fee Fee Fee Fee Fee Fee Description Code (\$) Code (\$)	Fee Paid
105 130 205 65 Surcharge - late filing fee or oath	
127 50 227 25 Surcharge - late provisional filing fee or cover sheet	
139 130 139 130 Non-English specification	
147 2,520 147 2,520 For filing a request for ex parte reexamination	
112 920* 112 920* Requesting publication of SIR prior to Examiner action	
113 1,840* 113 1,840* Requesting publication of SIR after Examiner action	
115 110 215 55 Extension for reply within first month	
116 390 216 195 Extension for reply within second month	
117 890 217 445 Extension for reply within third month	
118 1,390 218 695 Extension for reply within fourth month	
128 1,890 228 945 Extension for reply within fifth month	
119 310 219 155 Notice of Appeal	
120 310 220 155 Filing a brief in support of an appeal	
121 270 221 135 Request for oral hearing	
138 1,510 138 1,510 Petition to institute a public use proceeding	
140 110 240 55 Petition to revive - unavoidable	
141 1,240 241 620 Petition to revive - unintentional	
142 1,240 242 620 Utility issue fee (or reissue)	
143 440 243 220 Design issue fee	
144 600 244 300 Plant issue fee	
122 130 122 130 Petitions to the Commissioner	
123 50 123 50 Petitions related to provisional applications	
126 240 126 240 Submission of Information Disclosure Stmt	
581 40 581 40 Recording each patent assignment per property (times number of properties)	
146 710 246 355 Filing a submission after final rejection (37 CFR § 1.129(a))	
149 710 249 355 For each additional invention to be examined (37 CFR § 1.129(b))	
179 710 279 355 Request for Continued Examination (RCE)	
169 900 169 900 Request for expedited examination of a design application	
Other fee (specify) _____	
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SUBTOTAL (3) (\$)	

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Amy Loch Rensing #46277	45814	202-404-1558
Signature <i>A. Rensing</i>	Date 10/13/00	

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PATENT APPLICATION  
Navy Case No. 79,854

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

## APPLICATION FOR LETTERS PATENT

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

BE IT KNOWN THAT Debra R. Rolison, Jeffrey W. Long, and Karen Lyons who are citizens of the United States of America, residents of Arlington, VA, Alexandria, VA, and Arlington, VA, respectively, have invented certain new and useful improvements in "HIGH SURFACE AREA, NANOSCALE, MESOPOROUS MANGANESE OXIDES WITH CONTROLLED SOLID-PORE ARCHITECTURES AND METHOD FOR PRODUCTION THEREOF" of which the following is a specification:

Please Contact Preparer:  
Philip E. Ketner  
Reg. No. 46272  
Tel: 202-404-1554  
Date:

Inventors: Rolison, et al.

**HIGH SURFACE AREA, NANOSCALE, MESOPOROUS MANGANESE OXIDES  
WITH CONTROLLED SOLID-PORE ARCHITECTURES AND METHOD FOR  
PRODUCTION THEREOF**

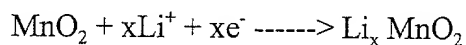
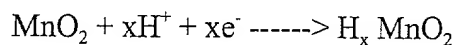
5 **Field of the Invention**

The present invention relates to methods for making high surface area, nanoscale, mesoporous manganese oxide materials with controlled solid-pore architecture.

**Background of the Invention**

10 Manganese oxide materials (as used herein, manganese oxide materials are denoted as  $\text{MnO}_2$ , but refers to all species of manganese oxide compounds including, but not limited to:  $\text{MnO}_2$ ,  $\text{MnO}_x$ ,  $\text{MnO}_x \cdot y\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , or  $\text{MnO}_x\text{H}_y$ , where  $x=1.5$  to  $2.5$  and  $y = 0.5$  to  $2$ , doped manganese oxides, and  $\text{AMnO}_2$  where  $A$  = alkali-metal or alkaline-earth cations) have long been explored for use as cathode materials for batteries, and manganese oxide is used in the familiar 1.5-volt commercial  $\text{Zn/MnO}_2$  alkaline cells (Chabre et al., 1995). More recently, manganese  
15 oxide materials have been studied as intercalation hosts for lithium batteries (Thackeray, 1997), which can provide voltages of 3 to 5 volts. The intense interest in manganese oxide as a battery material is because of its low cost and low toxicity relative to other high performance metal oxide battery materials such as  $\text{NiO}_2$ ,  $\text{CoO}_2$ , and  $\text{V}_2\text{O}_5$ .

20 The discharge processes at  $\text{MnO}_2$  are accomplished by the intercalation of either protons or lithium cations into the  $\text{MnO}_2$  structure. This process is accompanied by a simultaneous reduction of the manganese sites to maintain charge balance:



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The protons or lithium ions intercalated into the  $\text{MnO}_2$  structure are supplied by the electrolyte at the electrode/electrolyte interface. Charge storage is further facilitated by diffusion of protons or lithium cations through the bulk of the structure.

Although  $\text{MnO}_2$  materials are relatively inexpensive and are currently used in commercial batteries, some problems remain, particularly with respect to lithium battery applications. For example, electrodes made from manganese oxide spinels have poor conductivity and require the addition of conductive fillers such as carbon to enhance conductivity. However, adding such fillers reduces the energy density of the electrode. Moreover, recharging the cells requires applying a voltage which exceeds the discharge terminal voltage of the cell. The result, for cells having such manganese oxide spinel cathodes, is that it takes at least 4.1 volts (and preferably more) to de-intercalate lithium from the electrode during charging of the cell. Above about 4.5 volts, however, the solvents used as the electrolyte oxidize and decompose. It is, therefore, necessary to control the charging voltage of these cells below the decomposition potential of the solvent in order to prevent its degradation.

In addition, due to the crystalline structure of spinel manganese oxide, the reversible capacity and cycle life of spinel-based cathodes are sensitive to overcharge and over-discharge. Discharge of the manganese oxide spinel cells must be cut off when the terminal voltage falls to about 3.4 volts (thus limiting the capacity of the material, which typically peaks at about 140 mAh/g). Below about 3.4 volts, the spinel form of the manganese oxide undergoes structural transformation when additional lithium is inserted into  $\text{LiMn}_2\text{O}_4$  and it converts to the orthorhombic form which has very poor cycle ability, and is very unstable, causing the formation

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of other manganese oxides which are not electrochemically active.

Moreover, insertion of more than one lithium ion per molecule into spinel manganese oxide results in cation mixing between octahedral and tetrahedral sites, which leads to continuous capacity decay. To avoid these problems, the cell voltage must be controlled electronically during the operation of the cell. Such control is very difficult to manage when a number of large lithium cells are coupled together in series. Spinel-type manganese oxide electrodes typically have internal surface areas less than about  $40 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$ , which limits the rate at which they can be discharged.

Charge/discharge rates and the capacity achieved at those rates are in part determined by the transport of protons or lithium cations through the  $\text{MnO}_2$  structure. Sol-gel-derived manganese oxides are typically microporous, based on the tendency of  $\text{MnO}_2$  to form tunnel or layered structures. Intercalating cations must also be transported through the micropores. The small pore size can limit the accessibility of electrolyte to the  $\text{MnO}_2$  interface, particularly for the large (relative to the proton) lithium cations.

Manganese oxide can be produced in a variety of forms, the most common form for battery materials being electrolytic manganese dioxide (EMD) (Chabre et al., 1995). EMD is prepared by anodic electrodeposition from manganese (II) salts. Although EMD has been used in alkaline batteries for many years, recent investigations have shown that it is not optimal for lithium battery applications (Bach et al., 1992). Some efforts have been made to improve the surface area and porosity of EMD (Kurimoto et al., 1995).

Manganese oxides have also been prepared by a variety of sol-gel approaches

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(Manthiram et al., 1998). Sol-gel chemistry provides a flexible, low temperature process for preparing metal oxides. Another advantage of sol-gel chemistry is that dopant ions can be mixed uniformly in the manganese sol to improve the electrochemical and structural properties of the manganese oxide. Under the appropriate reaction conditions, the sol-to-gel transition can occur so that the metal oxide sol forms a highly porous three-dimensional network. Removal of the pore fluid exclusively by evaporation typically collapses the porous structure due to the large capillary forces exerted on the gel structure at the liquid-gas interface.

If the pore fluid is removed under conditions in which capillary forces are low or extremely low, the inherent mesoporosity and high surface area of the initial gel can be retained. Aerogels are prepared by taking the pore fluid supercritical, wherein there is no longer a liquid-gas interface (Huesing et al., 1998). When supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> drying is preferred, the pore liquid of the wet gel is replaced with liquid CO<sub>2</sub>, which is then taken supercritical. Aerogels of V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> have been prepared that exhibit both high surface areas and high porosities (Salloux et al., 1995; Le et al., 1996; Le et al., 1995).

An alternative to supercritical drying is replacing the pore fluid with a low surface tension liquid, such as an alkane, and evaporating at ambient conditions. Ambient pressure synthesis of V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (Coustier et al., 1998; Harreld et al., 1998) and MoO<sub>3</sub> (Harreld et al., 1998) gels (now denoted as ambigels) have been accomplished. Ambigels exhibit a porosity between that of xerogels and aerogels. V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> aerogels and ambigels have both shown improved lithium capacities relative to xerogels derived from the same sol-gel chemistry (Dong et al., 2000).

Le et al., in U.S. Patent No. 5,674,642, describe xerogels, cryogels, and aerogels

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of  $V_2O_5$  synthesized from sols and gels.

Lynch, in U.S. Patent No. 3,977,993, discloses preparing metal oxide aerogels by introducing an aqueous slurry of a hydrogel into an organic solvent such as ethanol until substantially all of the water in the hydrogel is displaced by the organic solvent. The organic solvent is then treated to render it rigorously anhydrous. The organic solvent is removed therefrom by heating the mixture to above the critical point and releasing the organic solvent therefrom at a pressure at least equal to the critical pressure of the organic solvent.

Tillotson et al., in U.S. Patents Nos. 5,275,796 and 5,409,683, describe a two-step hydrolysis condensation method to form metal oxide aerogels. A high purity metal alkoxide is reacted with water, alcohol solvent, and an additive to form a partially condensed metal intermediate. All solvent and reaction-generated alcohol is removed, and the intermediate is diluted with a nonalcoholic solvent. Aerogels are formed by reacting the intermediate with water, nonalcoholic solvent, and a catalyst, and directly extracting the nonalcoholic solvent.

Anderson et al., in U.S. Patent No. 5,227,342, disclose making porous ceramic materials with controlled porosity by manipulating the sol used to make the material by gradually removing protons from the metal oxide sol to a predefined threshold.

Hupe et al., in U.S. Patent No. 4,894,357, disclose that the structural and/or surface characteristics of metal oxides can be adjusted by dehydrating a water-containing oxide gel under supercritical conditions by extracting the water with an extraction agent such as carbon dioxide at a pressure above the critical pressure of the extraction agent.

Dasgupta et al., 5,601,952, disclose preparing lithium-manganese oxide



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compounds which can be used in a non-aqueous rechargeable lithium battery. A gel of lithium manganese oxide is prepared in a water-miscible organic solvent such as an alcohol. The gel is dried and, depending upon the method of liquid removal a xerogel, aerogel, sonogel, or cryogel is obtained.

5 Passerini et al., (1999) describe the preparation of  $\text{MnO}_2$  Xerogels and ambigels (hexanogels in their terminology).

However, to date there has been no method to obtain high surface area, highly mesoporous  $\text{MnO}_2$  with a controlled, continuously intertwined solid-pore architecture on the nanoscale.

#### 10 Summary of the Invention

It is an object of the present invention to overcome the aforesaid deficiencies in the prior art.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a method for preparing nanoscale, mesoporous manganese oxide materials with controlled solid-pore architectures.

15 It is another object of the present invention to provide a method for preparing nanoscale, mesoporous manganese oxide materials in the form of aerogels and ambigels.

According to the present invention, nanoscale, mesoporous manganese oxide materials are prepared using sol-gel chemistry. As used herein, manganese oxide materials are denoted as  $\text{MnO}_2$ , but this use refers to all species of manganese oxide compounds including, but  
20 not limited to:  $\text{MnO}_2$ ,  $\text{MnO}_x$ ,  $\text{MnO}_x \cdot y\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , or  $\text{MnO}_x\text{H}_y$ , where  $x=1.5$  to  $2.5$  and  $y = 0.5$  to  $2$ , doped manganese oxides, and  $\text{AMnO}_2$  where  $A$  = alkali-metal or alkaline-earth cations.  $\text{MnO}_2$  gels

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derived from the same sol exhibit markedly different final structure, based upon how the pore fluid is removed from the gel.

Two new classes of  $\text{MnO}_2$  materials have been prepared, in which the mesoporous structure of the initial gel is maintained by removing the pore liquid under conditions where the capillary forces that result from removal of pore liquid are either low, forming a  $\text{MnO}_2$  ambigel, or extremely low, forming a  $\text{MnO}_2$  aerogel. These materials are particularly useful in alkaline and lithium batteries.

### **Brief Description of the Drawings**

Figures 1 and 3 show the pore diameter versus incremental surface area of the various gels prepared according to the present invention for the cryptomelane and birnessite polymorphs of manganese oxide ambigels and aerogels. Manganese oxide xerogel results have been included for prior art comparison purposes only.

Figures 2 and 4 show the pore diameter versus incremental pore volume of the various gels prepared according to the present invention for the cryptomelane and birnessite polymorphs of manganese oxide ambigels and aerogels. Manganese oxide xerogel results have been included for prior art comparison purposes only.

### **Detailed Description of the Invention**

Different types of manganese oxide materials can be prepared from  $\text{MnO}_2$  gels by removing the pore liquid from the gels by methods that differ in the magnitude of liquid-vapor forces that are established in the pores, i.e., the magnitude of capillary pressures that develop (Long et al., 2000). The choice of method for removing the pore liquid from the  $\text{MnO}_2$  gels

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allows one to control the final pore structure of the  $\text{MnO}_2$  gel. Classically prepared  $\text{MnO}_2$  xerogels of cryptomelane and birnessite have very high specific surface areas ( $\sim 200 \text{ m}^2\text{g}^{-1}$ ) that are concentrated in pores less than 10 nm in size. The  $\text{MnO}_2$  aerogels and ambigels, as described in the present invention, have similarly high surface areas but which are distributed in a mesoporous structure with pore sizes from about 3 nm to about 100 nm. These  $\text{MnO}_2$  aerogels and ambigels also exhibit higher specific pore volumes relative to the xerogel.

The structure of the mesoporous network of the  $\text{MnO}_2$  aerogels and ambigels will optimize the supply of proton or lithium cation from the supporting electrolyte filling the pores to the nanoscale  $\text{MnO}_2$  domains in the gel network. Data in the electrochemical literature indicate that ionic conductivity into micropores is lower by orders of magnitude than that in open electrolyte [Koresh and Soffer, 1977]. Microporous surface area in  $\text{RuO}_2$ -based anodes does not contribute to electroactivity [Ardizzone et al., 1982].

Another important feature of the present invention is that the  $\text{MnO}_2$  ambigels can be obtained in the form of stable monoliths, which, although collapsed to about 30% of their original dimensions, still retain a large cumulative pore volume relative to the aerogel.

Nanoscale  $\text{MnO}_2$  materials are typically prepared using a sol-gel method that includes reducing a permanganate or substantially equivalent compound by an organic reducing agent in aqueous solution, as disclosed by Bach et al., 1990. The permanganate used to form  $\text{MnO}_2$  has a standard potential of about +1.7 V (versus  $\text{H}_2/\text{H}^+$  at 0.0 V). Therefore, any organic reducing agent with a potential less negative than +1.7 V could be used in this process, such as fumaric acid, sodium fumarate, or glucose. Dopant ions may also be dissolved in the sol. The

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resulting sol is then degassed under a moderate vacuum, allowed to gel and then age. The resulting gels are rinsed with  $H_2O$  and then rinsed in an oxidizing acid, such as sulfuric acid, followed by multiple rinses with water. At this point the gels can be prepared in ambigel or aerogel forms, depending on the drying procedure, as follows.

### Aerogel

The water in the  $MnO_2$  gels, as obtained above, is exchanged for a polar solvent such as acetone or any other solvent miscible with liquid  $CO_2$ ,  $H_2O$ , and hydrocarbons, such as amyl acetate. The  $MnO_2$  gels are then placed into a supercritical  $CO_2$  autoclave, where the solvent in the  $MnO_2$  structure is exchanged for liquid  $CO_2$  with several rinses. The  $CO_2$  is finally removed from the  $MnO_2$  gel by taking the  $CO_2$  to supercritical conditions.

While any liquid taken supercritical can be used for this procedure,  $CO_2$  is preferred because it is not flammable and can be taken to the supercritical state more easily than most other compounds.

### Ambigel

The water in the  $MnO_2$  gel, as obtained above, is exchanged with a polar solvent such as acetone by rinsing several times with the polar solvent. The polar solvent is then exchanged for a non-polar solvent such as hexane. The  $MnO_2$  gels are then dried under ambient pressure conditions or under reduced pressure.

### Example - $MnO_2$ Ambigels and Aerogels

Manganese oxide gels were prepared by adding an organic reducing agent such as fumaric acid (*i.e.*, an organic compound having a potential less negative than +1.7 V) to a

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vigorously stirred 0.20 M solution of  $\text{NaMnO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  or  $\text{KMnO}_4$  in a 1:3 molar ratio.

The resulting brown sol (from either the potassium or sodium permangantes) was then degassed under a moderate vacuum for eight minutes to facilitate the evolution of  $\text{CO}_2$ .

This degassing step ensured that high quality monolithic gels were obtained. The sol was then poured into 5-mL polypropylene molds, where gelation occurred in about one to 1.5 hours.

Following a 24-hour aging step, the gels were rinsed with multiple aliquots of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  to remove unreacted starting materials or byproducts. The gels were then subjected to a 24-hour rinse in 1M sulfuric acid, which was then followed by multiple rinses with water to remove sulfuric acid and Mn(II) salts. At this point the gels can be prepared in ambigel or aerogel forms, depending on the drying procedure.

Ambigels were prepared by first rinsing the gels with several aliquots of a polar solvent, in this case acetone, and then in multiple aliquots of a non-polar solvent, *e.g.*, cyclohexane. Excess cyclohexane was poured off and the gels were either dried over two days at ambient pressure or vacuum dried at about  $60^\circ\text{C}$  for 24 hours to yield very low density, fragile brown monoliths.

To obtain aerogels, the gels with water-filled pores were rinsed with multiple aliquots of acetone; the gels were then transferred to an autoclave where the acetone was replaced in several rinses with liquid  $\text{CO}_2$ . The  $\text{CO}_2$  was then taken to its supercritical point and slowly released from the autoclave. The resulting aerogels were fragile brown monoliths.

All of the gels as prepared above were subsequently subjected to an annealing step in air by heating to  $300^\circ\text{C}$  at  $2^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}$ , holding at about  $300^\circ\text{C}$  for about two hours, and then

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cooling to room temperature.

Electron diffraction measurements and transmission electron microscopy confirmed that all sol-gel-derived  $\text{MnO}_2$  materials annealed to  $300^\circ\text{C}$  were single-phase polymorphs, either nanocrystalline cryptomelane ( $\text{KMnO}_4$  preparation) or birnessite ( $\text{NaMnO}_4$  preparation). Annealing to a temperature of  $300^\circ\text{C}$ , brings the gels to constant weight but does not expose them to temperatures where a crystallization transition at  $550^\circ\text{C}$  to  $\text{Mn}_2\text{O}_3$  occurs, as observed by differential scanning calorimetry. The surface areas and pores-size distributions were determined by  $\text{N}_2$  physisorption.

The following table shows micropore physisorption results for  $\text{MnO}_2$  sol-gel derived materials.

Table 1. Micropore physisorption results for  $\text{MnO}_2$  sol-gels-derived materials.

$\text{MnO}_2$ sample	BET Surface Area $\text{m}^2\text{g}^{-1}$	BJH Pore Volume $\text{cm}^3\text{g}^{-1}$	BJH Average Pore Diameter/nm
Xerogel, Cryptomelane	180	0.31	5
Ambigel, Cryptomelane	190	1.1	25
Aerogel Cryptomelane	210	0.80	16
Xerogel, Birnessite	140	0.36	9
Ambigel, Birnessite	210	1.6	29
Aerogel, Birnessite	250	1.8	32

BET surface area denotes the Brunauer-Emmett-Teller theory for determining surface area from physisorption data. BJH denotes the Barrett-Joyner-Halenda method for

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determining pore volume from physisorption data. Please note that manganese oxide xerogel results have been included for prior art comparison purposes only.

5 The foregoing description of the specific embodiments will so fully reveal the general nature of the invention that others can, by applying current knowledge, readily modify and/or adapt for various applications such specific embodiments without undue experimentation and without departing from the generic concept, and, therefore, such adaptations and modifications should and are intended to be comprehended within the meaning and range of equivalents of the disclosed embodiments. It is to be understood that the phraseology or terminology employed herein is for the purpose of description and not of limitation. The means, materials, and steps for carrying out various disclosed functions may take a variety of alternative forms without departing from the invention.

10 Thus, the expressions "means to..." and "means for ...", or any method step language, as may be found in the specification above and/or in the claims below, followed by a functional statement, are intended to define and cover whatever structural, physical, chemical, or electrical element or structure, or whatever method step, which may now or in the future exist which carries out the recited functions, whether or not precisely equivalent to the embodiment or embodiments disclosed in the specification above, *i.e.*, other means or steps for carrying out the same function can be used; and it is intended that such expressions be given their broadest interpretation.

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**WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:**

1. A method for preparing high surface area, nanoscale, mesoporous manganese oxide material with controlled solid-pore architecture comprising:

removing pore fluid from a gel of manganese oxide material under conditions in which capillary forces are substantially absent to thereby form said material.

2. The method according to claim 1, wherein said material comprises a manganese oxide polymorph.

3. The method according to claim 2, wherein said manganese oxide polymorph comprises cryptomelane or birnessite.

4. The method according to claim 1, further comprising an initial step of preparing said gel of manganese oxide material using  $\text{KMnO}_4$  to thereby form a cryptomelane gel.

5. The method according to claim 1, further comprising an initial step of preparing said gel of manganese oxide material using  $\text{NaMnO}_4$  to thereby form a birnessite gel.

6. The method according to claim 1, wherein said step of removing pore fluid from a gel of manganese oxide material comprises:

exchanging pore fluid in said gel of manganese oxide material with a low surface tension non-polar liquid such as hexane; and

evaporative drying said gel of manganese oxide material under ambient-pressure conditions thereby forming a ambigel.

7. The method according to claim 1, wherein said step of removing pore fluid



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from a gel of manganese oxide material comprises:

exchanging pore fluid in said gel of manganese oxide material for an organic solvent which is miscible with liquid CO<sub>2</sub>, water, and other hydrocarbons;

exchanging said organic solvent for liquid carbon dioxide;

5 taking said carbon dioxide to a supercritical state; and

releasing the supercritical carbon dioxide fluid from the gel to thereby form an aerogel.

8. The method according to claim 7, wherein said organic solvent is selected from the group consisting of amyl acetate and acetone.

10 9. The method according to claim 1, wherein said step of removing pore fluid from a gel of manganese oxide material comprises:

exchanging pore fluid in said gel of manganese oxide material for a polar organic solvent;

exchanging said polar organic solvent for a non-polar organic solvent; and  
15 removing said non-polar organic solvent to thereby form an ambigel.

10. The method according to claim 9, wherein said polar organic solvent is acetone.

11. The method according to claim 9, wherein said non-polar organic solvent is hexane.

20 12. The method according to claim 9, wherein said non-polar organic solvent is cyclohexane.

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13. The method according to claim 1, further comprising the step of:

doping said gel with a dopant selected from Group I, Group II, a transitional metal, and Si, or any combination thereof.

14. An ambigel of a manganese oxide material prepared from a cryptomelane sol  
5 of said manganese oxide materials.

15. An ambigel of a manganese oxide material prepared from a birnessite sol of said manganese oxide materials.

16. An aerogel of a manganese oxide material prepared from a cryptomelane sol of said manganese oxide materials.

10 17. An aerogel of a manganese oxide material prepared from a birnessite sol of said manganese oxide materials.

18. A high surface area, nanoscale material suitable for use as a battery electrode, comprising an ambigel form of a manganese oxide polymorph material.

15 19. A material as in claim 18, wherein said ambigel form of a manganese oxide polymorph material is selected from cryptomelane or birnessite.

20. A high surface area, nanoscale material suitable for use as a battery electrode, comprising an aerogel form of a manganese oxide polymorph material.

21. A material as in claim 20, wherein said aerogel form of a manganese oxide polymorph material is selected from cryptomelane or birnessite.

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**ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE**

Nanoscale, mesoporous manganese oxide materials aerogels and ambigels are prepared by altering the method for removing pore liquid from manganese oxide gels. By removing pore fluid under conditions where capillary forces are substantially absent, materials exhibiting a desired high mesoporosity and high surface area can be obtained.

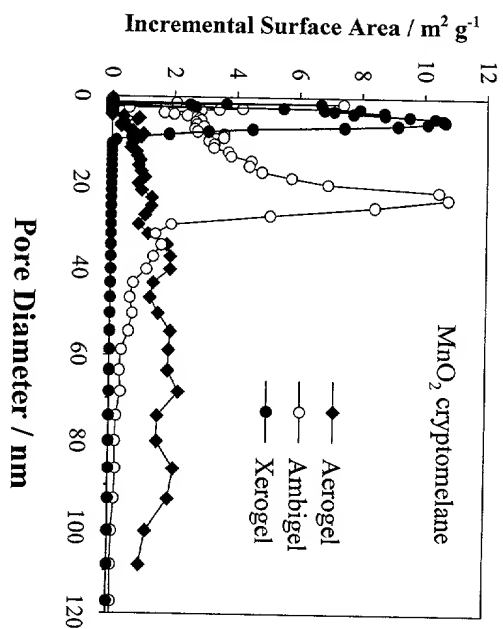


Figure 1

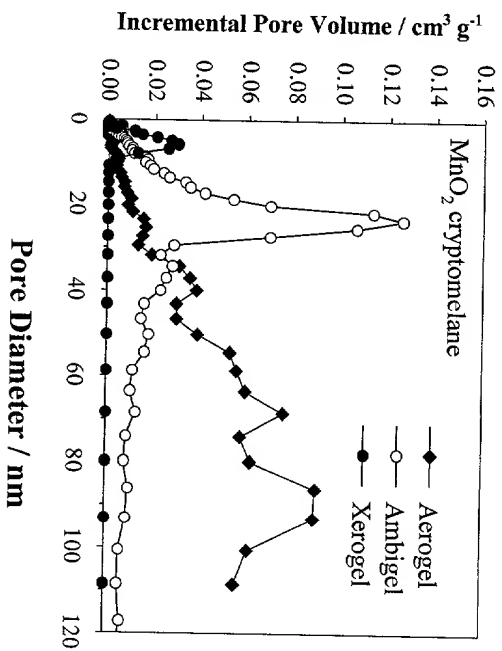


Figure 2

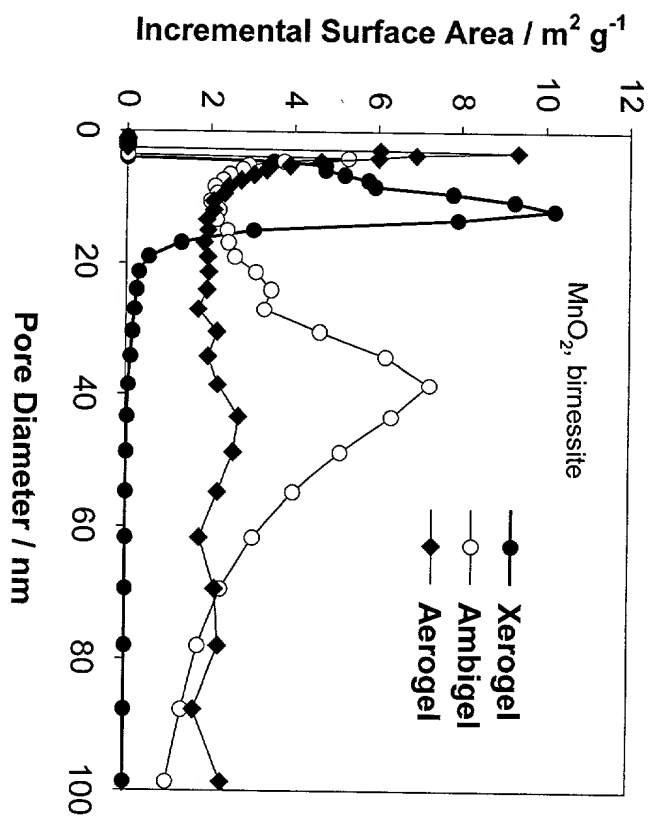


Figure 3

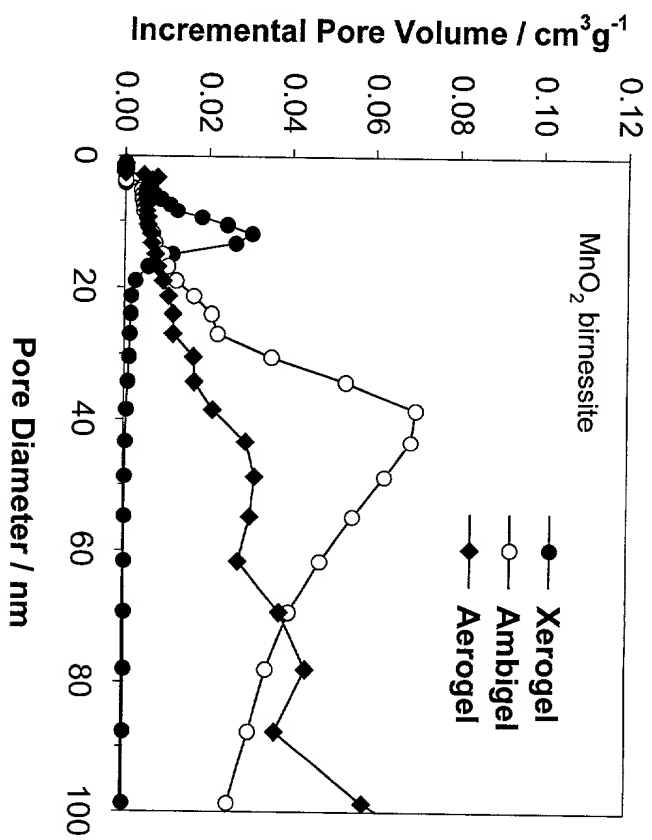


Figure 4

Declaration and Power of Attorney For Patent Application

As below named inventors, We, Debra R. Rolison, Jeffrey W. Long, And Karen S. Lyons, hereby declare that: My residence, post office address and citizenship is as stated below next to my name. I believe we are the original, first, and sole/joint inventors of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled: "HIGH SURFACE AREA, NANOSCALE, MESOPOROUS MANGANESE OXIDES WITH CONTROLLED SOLID-PORE ARCHITECTURES AND METHOD FOR PRODUCTION THEREOF" the specification of which:

(check one) [X ] is attached hereto. Was filed on October 13, 2000 as,  
Application Serial No. \_\_\_\_\_  
and was amended on \_\_\_\_\_.

I hereby state that we have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the examination of this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56(a).

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, §119 of any foreign applications for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

Prior Foreign Applications			Priority Claimed	
(Number)	(Country)	(Day/Month/Year Filed)	Yes	No

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §120 of any United States applications listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of title 35, United States Code, §112, we acknowledge the duty to disclose material information as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56(a) which occurred between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

(Application Serial No.)	(Filing Date)	(Status)
		(patented, pending, abandoned)

POWER OF ATTORNEY: As a named inventor, we hereby appoint the following attorneys/and/or agent/s/ to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith, and hereby certify that the Government of the United States has the irrevocable right to prosecute this application:

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I hereby declare that all statements made herein of own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

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